THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1832. NO. 13.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

105 HHDS. Leaf Tobacco;
40 do. Sugar;
180 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
300 Salted Hides;
180 bales Tennessee Cotton;
75 bbls. Molasses;
4 do. Honey;
50 do. Tar.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1832.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.

Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 21, 1831

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Failston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully.

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.*, No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

June 22—tf

Clock and Watch Making.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the above business, two doors from the corner of Liberty, in St. Clair street, *near the Exchange*, where they have just added largely to their stock, and intend keeping a general assortment of Goods in their line, such as Gold and Silver Patent Lever, English and Common Watches; Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plate Breastpins; Filligree and Jet Ear Rings and Drops; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plain Finger Rings; Britannia Ware, warranted; Silver Plate, do. do.; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Cream Ladles and Spectacles; Lamps, Candlesticks, Ever Pointed Pencil Cases, Musical Boxes, Coral Beads, Razors, Knives, Clasps, Thimbles and Guards; Mantel Clocks, of various patterns.

Together with an assortment of FANCY ARTICLES; all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

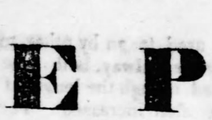
LOGAN & FRITSCHY.

☞ *Clocks and Watches* carefully repaired, and warranted to perform well.

Sept. 11.—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

New Hardware Store,

NO 66. WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

200 bbls. No 2. MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.

Pittsburgh, June 6

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.

may 11, 1822.—tf

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 232, at the corner of Second street and Chancery Lane, Pittsburgh. For terms, apply to JOHN SNYDER,
WILLIAM HAYS, *or*
NEVILLE B. CRAIG

Sept. 28.—3mo.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,

April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

may 25.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

100 BARRELS Bridgeport Steam Mill Flour—made from New Wheat, suitable for Family use, and warranted of very superior quality. Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Oct. 2.—tf

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

280 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
25 bbls. Sugar House Molasses;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
75 bbls. Tanners' (Brown) Oil;
25 bbls. *Very Old Whiskey.*

For sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 21.—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

may 4, 1832.—6mo.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR

has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

☞ The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,

NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

July 10.—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, at a considerably reduced price, two first rate iron PRINTING PRESSES, Smith's patent, manufactured by Hoe & Company, New York: medium and a half size. They have been in use long enough to test their excellence, and have had all those parts which were originally defective, renewed with the best materials. They are considered decidedly preferable to new ones, and have every thing complete for working, which will be sold with the presses.

Apply to JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh*

Oct. 16.—1mo

INTELLIGENCE

And General Agency Office,

FOR FRENCH, GERMAN, IRISH, AND ALL OTHER EMIGRANTS ARRIVING AT THIS PORT,

IS now opened, at the corner of Pratt street Bridge, by FREDERICK PAUER, who will procure situations for Mechanics, Laborers, Servants, Gardeners, Bar-keepers, Clerks, and every other situation to be had in this city and adjacent country.

Gentlemen wanting servants, master mechanics who may need workmen of all branches, merchants requiring porters and clerks, in short, those who may wish to employ persons to discharge the duties of any and every avocation, will find it their interest to favor this office with their patronage.

Those desirous to sell or rent Lands and Houses, in the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, will have their favors punctually and strictly attended to, as this office will afford every facility in effecting the same to great advantage.

All other Agency business will be transacted, on *moderate terms*, at this office, as well as information furnished to persons at a distance, on all subjects, by letter, or otherwise. Emigrants, arriving at this port, will be furnished with every necessary information and advice in the transaction of business.

For character, &c., Mr. Pauer refers to C. W. Karthaus & Co.

Baltimore, Oct. 6, 1832. [Oct. 19.—5t]

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

Vol. X.—No. III.—For September, 1832.

CONTENTS.—Invention and Progress of Medal Ruling, (with a specimen;) Substitute for the Lewis in Raising Heavy Stones.

Franklin Institute.—On the Strength of Steam Boilers, by W. R. Johnson, read before the Institute.

American Patents.—List of Patents for March, with Remarks by the Editor.

Analysis, &c.—Report on Steam Carriages in Great Britain.

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Selections.—Experiments on Disc Valves; Working Iron and Steel; on Fixing Lightning Conductors in Ships; Report on the State of the London Bridge; Heating by Hot Water, Hot Air, and Steam, compared; Transferring Prints from Paper to Wood; New Lamp; Bone Dust as Manure; Analysis of Maillechort; Expansion of Iron Pipes by Heat; Meteorological Table, for July.

☞ Subscriptions received by

D. M. HOGAN,

October 19. 73 Wood street.

Read This!

THE Proprietor of a large Body of land in the West, and in a very healthy region of country, wishing to settle it, would give one or more persons, of respectable character, skilled in farming, and particularly in grazing all kinds of Cattle and Sheep, very advantageous terms to act as agents, and partners in a joint Grazing, and perhaps Milling concern, for which the property is peculiarly adapted, affording a rich and extensive range, a good market, available Water Power, and an abundance of Stone Coal. None but those who can produce undeniable testimonials to their character and qualifications need apply; but it is believed that any person, qualified as above, and making early application, *in person*, if practicable, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, will have it in his power to enter upon a business of certain and great profit to the enterprising.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 3d November, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,704	2,704
30	1,000	30,000
30	500	15,000
65	200	13,000
56	100	5,600
56	70	3,920
56	60	3,360
56	50	2,800
112	40	4,480
2184	24	52,416
15400	12	184,800
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Oct. 23, 1832.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

WONDER OF THE WORLD!!

BEAUTIES OF MECHANISM,

TERMED THE HALL OF INDUSTRY.

THE citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that *Messrs. Letton & Co.* have arrived in this place from New York, with their useful and wonderful novelty, consisting of three Manufactories for Cotton and Woolen Cloths and Cards, in full operation, moved altogether by the power of Dogs. It will be exhibited for a time at the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, South West corner of Market and Fourth streets.

Hours of exhibition, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 o'clock, M., and from 3 to 5, and from 6 till 10, P. M. Admittance, 25 cents.

October 9.

SALT.

A LARGE supply of Conemaugh and Kiskeminitas SALT, of best quality, constantly on hand, and for sale at the Basin, or at our Warehouse, No. 39 Water street.

McKEE, CLARKE & Co.

Oct. 19.—1mo

DENTIST.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT'S OFFICE—No. 78 Liberty Street, corner of Evans' Alley.

P. S. Dentists can be furnished with beautiful Porcelain Teeth. Oct. 12, 1832.—tf

POETRY.

From the English Athenæum.

THE BOLD LOVER.

BY WM. KENNEDY.

For years I adored thee,
But hope I had none,
That e'er thy proud father
Would brook such a son.
If my hand sent no token,
My lip made no sign,
To picture my passion—
The fault was not mine!

I've watched thee unwearied,
In green wood and hall—
Unseen by thy kindred,
Thy wooers and all;
Though men cried—a marvel!—
I worshipped thee where
The knees of the holy
Were bending in prayer.

I've looked to thy window
In stillness of night,
And longed for the wings
Of the happy moonlight.
It flew to thy chamber,
And slept on thy brow,
Entranced by thy beauty—
As I, sweet, am now!

In secret I burned
For moments like this,
To know if my portion
Be torture or bliss.
'Tis speaking a word—and
Our meeting is o'er—
'Tis speaking a word—and
We part never more!

To win thy gray father,
I've no patch of earth:
To match thy high brothers,
I've no musty birth.
Let the rich call me beggar,
The titled—a churl—
My blade is as true
As the sword of an Earl.

Thou shalt not lack honor,
Thou shalt not need land,
While there's wit in this head,
Or strength in this hand.
And better than jewels,
Or old pedigree,
Sole Queen of my bosom
Enthroned thou shalt be!

My steed grows impatient,
And paws at the gate,
He frets for bright moments
That fly as we wait.
He tells me, ere morning,
Far, far must I ride,
To lead to the altar
A fugitive Bride.

POLITICAL.

From the National Gazette, Oct. 22.

GREAT AND IMPORTANT ANTI-JACKSON MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to public notice, one of the largest, if not the largest political meetings ever held in Philadelphia, took place in the State House Yard, on the afternoon of Saturday last, the 21th inst. It is computed that TEN THOUSAND persons were present; all zealous and decided in their opposition to the present administration; all eager for the contest in November. Perfect harmony and good order prevailed throughout; several able and eloquent speeches were made, and the utmost confidence appeared to pervade the assembly as to the results of the contest on the second of November next.

JOSIAH RANDALL, Esq. was called to the Chair; JONATHAN JOHNSON, CORNELIUS TIERS, JAS. GOWEN, JOHN MAITLAND, ALEX. COOK, and BENJAMIN DUNCAN, were chosen Vice Presidents; *Andrew M. Jones, John Scholefield*, and *John Waters*, Secretaries.

After the objects for which the meeting had been assembled were clearly and forcibly stated from the chair, DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq. rose, and in his usual able and eloquent manner enforced the propriety of the following resolutions. They were seconded by JAS. HARPER, Esq. and *unanimously* adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting regard the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States as the most serious calamity which can afflict the country; that under a continuance of this administration, the constitution must perish, manufactures be paralyzed, internal improvements cease, a vitiated currency overflow the land, the moral tone of the community be degraded, and our republican institutions suffer in the estimation of the world.

Resolved, That being fully convinced that a union of all parties who are opposed to his re-election, cannot fail to deprive him of the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, and being anxious that such vote may be secured to a candidate who respects the constitution, recognizes the supremacy of the laws, and understands the true interests of the country, we do most cordially approve of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention lately held at Harrisburgh, and do solemnly pledge ourselves by every honorable effort, to support the anti-Jackson ticket nominated by that convention.

Resolved, That the result of the recent general election has demonstrated, beyond a doubt, the existence of a large anti-Jackson majority in the State of Pennsylvania, that while it holds out to the friends of rational liberty and of the constitution the most flattering assurance of success on the 2d of November next, it furnishes also the most powerful motives for active, vigorous, and combined exertions on the part of all who are truly animated by love of their country, and who appreciate the weakness, hypocrisy, and ruinous tendency of the present administration.

Resolved, That we hail with especial satisfaction the return of a majority of the members to the State Legislature, who are opposed to the re-election of General Jackson, and we confide in that body to sustain the true interests and policy of Pennsylvania, and to support her republican character with increased energy.

Resolved, That we regard the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, as essential to the prosperity and happiness of the country: that every day's experience demonstrates more clearly its inestimable usefulness, and every day's observation places in a stronger light the weakness of the arguments and the falsehood of the charges with which that institution have been assailed: and we should regard its downfall as the triumph of corruption over truth; of ignorance, avarice, and unprincipled speculation, over the practical blessings of a sound national currency.

Resolved, That the protection of domestic manufactures, the prosecution of internal improvement, the maintenance of a sound national currency, the integrity of the constitution, and the supremacy of the law, are cardinal points to which we should look in the choice of a President, and we therefore call upon our fellow citizens promptly and actively to co operate with us, in opposing the election of Andrew Jackson, the avowed enemy of these important interests, the practical despiser of these sacred principles.

Resolved, That among the encroachments made by the friends of the administration of the General Government upon the liberties of the citizen, none have been more daring than the attempts to overawe the modest, the retiring, and the religious portion of our community. In the prosperity of the country none have a more important interest; in its peace and virtuous character few have so lively a concern. And it is the duty of all good citizens to resist the attacks upon a body of our fellow citizens who have been hitherto fastidious in abstaining from interference in our public affairs; and who now feel themselves compelled by a sense of duty to come forward and oppose the baneful system of measures adopted by the present administration.

The meeting was addressed by HORACE BINNEY, Esq., who, although frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic applause, made one of the most eloquent and forcible appeals to the patriotism and reason of the assembly, ever listened to in this country.

The meeting was further addressed by Col. C. J. Jack, and Alderman Binns, when the following admirable letter from John Andrew Shulze, Esq., late Governor of the state, was read by the Chairman, and ordered to be incorporated with the proceedings.

Extract of a letter from JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, Esq., late Governor of Pennsylvania, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated

Montoursville. (Lycoming Co.) Oct. 16, 1832.

"Notwith-tanding my reluctance to give my opinion on subjects of so much moment as those which you and my friends —— and —— have submitted to my consideration, I would have replied to your letter immediately on its receipt, had not personal considerations determined me to withhold my answer, until the Governor's election should be over. That event has taken place, and it cannot now, by any one be suspected that improper or personal considerations or feelings, mingle themselves with, or in any way influence my opinions on a subject, which, particularly at this time, is of such transcendent importance as the election of a suitable person to be the Chief Magistrate of the United States. The time which has elapsed since the receipt of your letter, has not passed away without my having taken frequent occasion to consider its contents, and to examine and well review the events, upon which my opinions have been established. You were rightly informed—I think I told you myself—that I had twice voted for the election of Gen. Jackson to the high station which he now occupies. If he had not been elected President, and thus had an opportunity of showing his qualifications and disqualifications for the station, which, previously to his election, had been so well and so ably filled—so much to the prosperity of the people at home, and the establishment of a high character for the nation abroad—I am sure I never could have been persuaded that it was in the power of any one man, in this country, to do so much evil and so little good, as has been effected by Gen. Jackson, since he has been elevated to the Presidency of the United States.

"I saw, at the outset of his administration, with extreme regret, strong appearances of his being greatly influenced by men wholly unworthy of his confidence, and I greatly feared that this would cause him to act upon such principles as had never before been acted upon by a President of the United States. It was early announced, as from authority, that attachment to him was to be regarded as a virtue of the highest order, and that opposition to his will was to be treated as a sort of petty treason. Indications, in the earliest days of his Administration, of a determination to violate his most solemn promises, in relation to the non-appointment of Members of Congress to office, excited the fears of his original friends, that he was violating one public promise, only to enable him the more successfully to violate another. These apprehensions were soon made certainties, and it became apparent to the whole Union, that he was actively, at the public expense, organizing a personal party to secure his re-election, and enable him, if possible, to transmit his station and his influence to some favorite partisan, and thus perpetuate a power, which in all probability would be exercised as he has exercised it, to the great danger of the liberties of the People, and to the evil example of every executive officer in the United States.

"It is, however, by no means my intention to undertake a task, for which I fear I should be but poorly qualified, a review of the administration of President Jackson; my purpose is to show forth why it is, that I—as a Pennsylvanian, and a person who has been highly honored by his fellow citizens, and therefore, feels bound, in gratitude, to watch over their welfare and their rights—have made up my mind that I ought not, and that therefore I will not, vote for any man as an elector who is believed to be friendly to the re-election of President Jackson.

"The interests of this State are well understood by the citizens and the Constituted Authorities, and they have been made known with a distinctness and unanimity which could not be misunderstood.

ALL our members of Congress but one, and ALL our members of the General Assembly, in obedience to the well known wishes of their Constituents, declared that the continuance of the Tariff and the rechartering of the United States Bank were, above all things, most desired by Pennsylvania as vitally important to her prosperity. What has been the result?—President Jackson, who owes so much to Pennsylvania—and his Cabinet—in which there is no Pennsylvanian—have labored incessantly to have changes made in the Tariff, greatly against the interests of Pennsylvania, and this object they have attained. With respect to the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States, a large majority of both Houses of Congress agreed with the State of Pennsylvania, and passed a Bill for that purpose. This Bill was rejected by the President—he declared it should not pass, and refused to give it his signature.

"These things would seem to evince in the President an obliquity of mind, or a settled and determined hostility to our interests, and a total disrespect, if not a studied contempt, for the wishes of our citizens and the constituted authorities.

"His rejection of the Bank Charter, however injurious, might have been tolerated, had he not chosen to couch it in such offensive and arrogant language, and to mix up, with the rejection, opinions the most dangerous and unconstitutional, on the most important subjects. I refer, in a more especial manner to what he has thought proper to say of the TARIFF, and the decisions of the Supreme Court. When I read the unsound, and untenable, and altogether new and pernicious doctrines held forth by the President, in relation to the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court, my mind involuntarily reverted to his contempt for their decree in the case of the State of Georgia, for having unjustly and cruelly imprisoned the Missionaries, who had gone amongst the Indians to instruct them in Gospel truth, and who are even now unaccused of crime. They, the ministers of the meek and lowly Redeemer, are left to languish in a dungeon, for no other offence, if offence it may be called, that I have ever been able to ascertain, than the having labored to do the will of their Master, and because President Jackson has not carried into effect the decision of the Supreme Court.

"How entirely, and in how many instances, he has set at naught the advice and consent of the Senate, are matters of such notoriety as precludes the necessity of my doing any thing more than recall them to your memory, as well as the fulfilment, *to the letter*, of the prediction of Senator Benton, that "if General Jackson should ever be elected President of the United States, the Congress men would have to legislate with pistols in their belts." I well remember when the letter of Benton was published and republished, years ago, that I regarded it as a mere effusion of ignorance and malice. Nothing but facts, stubborn, well authenticated, irresistible facts, could have convinced me, of the true character of General Jackson, as it has been exhibited since he has become Chief Magistrate of our country to the great loss of our character and wealth, and to the shaking to the very foundation of our Constitution and whole system of policy.

"Excuse me, my good friend, for having troubled you with so diffusive a statement of the prominent causes which have induced me to change my opinion of General Jackson, and to come, with some reluctance, to the conclusion, that neither his education, his acquirements, nor his previous habits, have, in any wise, fitted him for the station to which he now, after experience, and in violation of his pledge, desires to be re-elected.

"You and our friends have been so brief, and allow me to say, so guarded, in your letter, that I should feel somewhat at a loss to determine, whether you have or have not made up your minds to vote against President Jackson, if I did not know that you and all your family are firmly attached to democratic principles, and to the American System, and this knowledge induces me to conclude that you will not by your votes, do any thing which would risk the dissolution of the Union, and the almost certain ruin of Pennsylvania, by your attachment to an individual."

The reading of this letter was frequently interrupted by loud and long continued bursts of applause. After the meeting had become silent. Alderman Binns proposed, and the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this meeting be, and they hereby are tendered to *John Andrew Shulze, Esq.*, of Lycoming county, late Governor of Pennsylvania, for the manly, independent, and patriotic spirit which breathes throughout his letter, dated the 16th inst., and that its statements of facts, and its principles, be earnestly and anxiously recommended to the serious and attentive consideration of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the editors of all the Anti-Jackson papers in the State of Pennsylvania, be requested to publish in their papers the letter of Governor Shulze of the 16th inst., that 20,000 copies of it be published in the German language, and 50,000 copies of it in the English language, and that the anti-Jackson party be requested to take pains to have the letter distributed throughout every township in Pennsylvania.

On motion of Samuel J. Robbins, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and officers, be published in all the public journals throughout the commonwealth, that are favorable to the cause.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn.

JOSIAH RANDALL, *Chairman.*

Jonathan Johnson, Cornelius Tiers, James Gowen, John Maitland, Alexander Cook, Benjamin Duncan, *Vice Presidents.*

Andrew M. Jones, John Scholefield, John Waters, *Secretaries.*

Abridged from Lardner's Lectures on the Steam Engine.

STEAM CARRIAGES.

Several attempts have been made, and some of them attended with considerable success, to work steam carriages on turnpike roads. The practicability of this object has been hitherto considered to be very questionable; but if we carry out our view to the various epochs in the history of the invention of the steam engine, we shall find the same doubt and the same difficulty started at al most every important step in its progress. In comparing the effect of the turnpike road with that of a railway, we must consider that the obstructions to the rolling motion of the wheels produced by the inequalities of the surface, are very considerably less in a railway than on a road. It is ascertained, however, that the resistance of a Macadamised road is considerably more than that of a road well paved with stones; the decision of this question, therefore, must involve the consideration of another, viz.: whether roads may not be constructed, by pavement or otherwise, smoother and better adapted to carriages than the roads now used for horse power? Railroads have, however, another advantage. One of the laws of adhesion long since developed by experiment is, that it is greater between the surfaces of bodies of the same nature than between those of a different nature. Thus between two metals of the same kind it is greater than between two metals of different kinds; and between two metals of any kind, it is greater than between metal and stone, or between metal and wood. Hence the wheels of steam carriages running on a railroad have a greater adhesion with the road, and therefore offer a greater resistance to slip round without the advance of the carriage than wheels would offer on a turnpike road. Although the adhesion of the wheels of a carriage with a common road, however, be less than those of the wheels of a steam carriage with a railroad, yet still the actual adhesion on turnpike roads is greater in amount than has been generally supposed, and is quite sufficient to propel carriages loaded with considerable weights, and dragging after them loads of large amount. In the attempts that have been made to adapt locomotive engines to turnpike roads, the projectors have aimed at the accomplishment of two objects—first, the construction of lighter and smaller engines; and secondly, increased power; so that the smallest quantity of water may produce the greatest quantity of steam, with the greatest possible mechanical effect.

First and most prominent in the history of the application of steam to carriages for turnpike roads, stands the name of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, a medical and scientific chemist, of Cornwall.—Since 1825 this gentleman has unremittingly devoted his exertions, and expended his property, in perfecting a steam engine capable of attaining the end he had in view. Numerous other projectors, as might have been expected, have followed in his wake; but whether they, by better fortune, greater public support, or more powerful genius, outstrip him in the career, to Mr. Gurney is due and will be paid the honor of first proving the practicability and advantage of the project. The incredulity, opposition, and even ridicule, with which the project of Mr. Gurney has been met, is very remarkable. His views were, from the first, opposed by engineers, without one exception.—Among scientific men his opinion had not a single supporter, except the late Dr. Wolaston. Without attempting to reduce the question to the test of experiment, Mr. Gurney took it for granted, in his first attempts, that the adhesion of the wheels with the road was too slight to propel the carriage; but, after various trials, he found that the adhesion was not only sufficient to propel the carriage, heavily laden, on level roads, but capable of causing it to ascend all the hills which occur on ordinary turnpike roads. In this manner it ascended all the hills between London and Barnet, London and Stanmore, and Stanmore Hill, and even mounted Old Highgate Hill; which, at one point, rises one foot in nine. We cannot detail all the steps by which Mr. Gurney brought his locomotive engine to its present state of improvement. Like most other inventions, it advanced towards perfection by a series of partial failures; but it has at length attained that state in which, if it cannot be regarded as perfect, it is, at least, profitably available in practice; and by practice alone, on an extensive scale, can that perfection be obtained of which this form of engine is susceptible. The boiler of Mr. Gurney differs in the most striking manner from all other forms of boilers hitherto invented. There is no part of it, not excepting the grate bars, in which metal exposed to the action of the fire is out of contact with water. If it be considered how rapidly the action of an intense furnace destroys metal when water is not present to prevent the heat from accumulating, the advantage of this circumstance will be appreciated. I have seen the bars of a new grate, never before used, melted in a single trip between Liverpool and Manchester. In the boiler of Mr. Gurney the grate bars themselves are tubes filled with water, and form, in fact, a part of the boiler itself. One of the objections urged against a locomotive engine on turnpike roads is, that the noise which it produces has a tendency to frighten horses. The defect on which this objection is founded has long since been removed by Mr. Gurney. The steam which passes from the cylinders is conducted to a blowing box, which serves the same purpose as the upper chamber of a smith's bellows. It receives the steam from the cylinder in alternate puffs, but lets it escape into the chimney in a continued stream, by a number of small jets. A more powerful draught is by this means produced, and no noise perceived. Another exit for the steam is also provided, by which the conductor is enabled to increase or diminish, or to suspend altogether the draught in the chimney, so as to adapt the intensity of the fire to the exigencies of the road. This is a great convenience in practice, because, on some roads, draught is scarcely required, while on others a powerful blast is indispensable. The two difficulties which have been always apprehended in the practical working of steam carriages upon common roads, are, first, the command of sufficient power for hills and rough pieces of road; and secondly, the apprehended insufficiency of the adhesion of the wheels with the road to propel the carriage. The former of these difficulties has been completely overcome by the nature of Mr. Gurney's boiler allowing steam of very great pressure to be constantly maintained in it with perfect safety. As to the second, all experiments tend to show that there is no ground for the supposition that the adhesion of the wheels is in any case insufficient for the purposes of propulsion. Among the numerous popular prejudices to which this new invention has given rise, one of the most mischievous in its effects, and most glaring in its falsehoods, is the notion that carriages thus propelled are more injurious to roads than carriages drawn by horses. This error has been most clearly and successfully exposed in the evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons upon steam carriages. It is there fully demonstrated, not only that carriages thus propelled do not wear a turnpike road more rapidly than those drawn by horses, but that, on the other hand, the wear by the feet of the horses is far more rapid and destructive than any which could be produced by the wheels of carriages. Steam carriages admit of having the tires of the wheels broad, so as to act upon the road more in the manner of rollers, and thereby to give consistency and firmness to the material of which the road is composed.—The driving wheels being proved not to slip on the road, do not produce any effects more injurious than the ordinary rolling wheels, consequently the wear occasioned by a steam carriage upon a road is not more than that produced by a carriage drawn by horses of an equivalent weight and tires; but the wear produced by the pounding and dragging of horses' feet in draught is many times greater than that produced by the wear of any carriage. Those who have doubts on the subject, by referring to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, printed in October, 1831, will find demonstrative evidence that the introduction of steam carriages will materially contribute to the saving in the wear of turnpike roads; and also, that the practicability of working such carriages, with an immense saving to the public, and with a great increase of speed and other conveniences to the traveler, is fully established. There are two methods of applying locomotive engines on common roads; the one is by causing the engine to carry, the other to draw the load; each is attended with its advantages and disadvantages. The danger of explosion is so slight, that perhaps it scarcely deserves to be mentioned; but still the apprehension of danger, even though groundless, should not be disregarded. This apprehension will be obviously removed by transferring the passengers into a carriage separate from the engine; but the greatest advantage is the facility which it affords of changing one engine for another, in case of accident, in the same manner as horses are changed at different stages. In the comparison of carriages propelled by steam with carriages drawn by horses, there is no respect in which the advantage of the former is so apparent as the safety afforded to the passenger. Steam power is under the most perfect control, and a carriage thus propelled is capable of being guided with the most admirable precision. It is also capable of being stopped almost suddenly, whatever be its speed; it is capable of being turned within a space considerably less than that which would be necessary for four horse coaches, and in turning sharp corners there is no danger, with the most ordinary care on the part of the conductor. Mr. Farey, in his evidence before the House of Commons, says, that the risk of explosion from the boiler is the only new cause of danger, and that, he considers, not equivalent to the danger from horses. That the risk of explosion from boilers is slight indeed, may be proved from the fact that the boilers used on the Liverpool and Manchester railroad have never produced any serious consequences from explosion, although they have frequently burst, the only effect being that the water passed through the tubes into the fire and extinguished it.

Mr. Nathaniel Ogle, of Southampton, who has constructed a locomotive carriage, states in his evidence before the House of Commons, 'that an experimental vehicle, weighing about three tons, has been propelled from London to Southampton at various speeds. The greatest velocity we obtained over rather a wet road, with patches of gravel upon it, was between 32 and 35 miles an hour; this might have been continued under similar circumstances, and we could, on a good road, have increased that speed to 40 miles. We have ascended one of the loftiest hills in the district near Southampton at 16½ miles an hour. We have gone from the turnpike gate at Southampton to the four mile stone on the London road, and continued, with one slight descent, at a rate of 24½ miles an hour, loaded with people.'

A company has been formed for the purpose of working carriages invented by Dr. Church, on the road between London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool. The boiler of Dr. Church's engine is tabular; the draught is produced by a fanner worked by the engine, and the furnace is made to consume its own smoke. The passengers and engine are placed on the same carriage, which is constructed to accommodate about 50 passengers. The tiers of the wheels are almost six inches in breadth, and the working wheels are to be 8 feet in diameter.

At this moment several steam carriages are also in process of construction, for regular work upon the public roads of England. Some are about to be established between Paddington and the Bank, upon the New road; others between London and Greenwich, and other places in the vicinity of the Metropolis. Another, it is stated, is to run between London and Birmingham. The first impulse once received, the progress will be rapid, and the effects of proportionate importance.

The sudden introduction of steam carriages might produce temporary inconvenience by the quantity of horses which would become displaced; but this introduction can never be suddenly so extensive as to produce that effect. It has been calculated that upon common roads in Great Britain the number of horses employed amount to a million; and it is said that as much land is required for the support of one horse as would sustain 8 men. If steam carriages should supersede horses altogether upon roads, it would follow, therefore, that there would be available food, and a demand, for eight millions of additional population; but when it is considered that, in addition to this, the low price of transport may extend cultivation to inferior descriptions of soil which are now unproductive, and would further enable us to apply additional labor to soils already under tillage, it may be fairly concluded that the introduction of elementary power on common roads to supersede horses, would ultimately double the population, the wealth, and the power of Great Britain.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

The Mechanics' Magazine gives a copy of the statement of the balance sheet of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, from 1st July to 31st December, showing that the undertaking is going on with increasing prosperity. To this statement it adds the following abstract from the evidence on the advantages of railroads, given on the London and Birmingham Railway Bill, so scandalously thrown out by the House of Lords:—Before the establishment of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, there were 22 regular, and about 7 occasional extra coaches between those places, which, if full, could only carry per day 688 persons. The railway from its commencement carried 700,000 persons in eighteen months, being an average of 1,070 per day. It has not been stopped for a single day.—There has occurred but one fatal accident on it in eighteen months. The fare, by coach, was 10s. inside, and 5s. outside.—By railway it is 5s. inside, and 3s. 6d. outside. The time occupied in making the journey by the coach was four hours—by railway it is 1¾ hour. All the coaches but one have ceased running, and that chiefly for the conveyance of parcels. The mails all travel by the railway, at a saving to Government of two-thirds of the expense. The railway coaches are more commodious than others. The traveling is cheaper, safer, and easier. A great deal of traffic which used to go by other roads, comes now by the railway, both time and money are saved, though the length of the journey may be often increased. The proportion of passengers carried by railway over those carried by coach, has been as 22 to 10 in winter, and 17 or 18 to 10 in summer. A regiment of soldiers has been carried from Manchester to Liverpool, by the railway, in two hours. Gentlemen's carriages are conveyed on trucks by the railway. The locomotives travel in safety after dark.—The rate of carriage of goods is 10s. per ton—by canal it used to be 15s. per ton.—The time occupied in the journey by railway is two hours—by canal it is 20 hours. The canals have reduced their rates 30 per cent. Goods are delivered in Manchester the same day they are received at Liverpool—by canal they were never delivered before the third day. By railway, goods, such as wine and spirits, are not subject to the pilferage which existed on the canals. The saving to the manufacturers in the neighborhood of Manchester, in the carriage of cotton alone, has been 20,000*l.* per annum. Some houses of business save 500*l.* a year, in carriage. Persons now go from Manchester to Liverpool and back in the same day, with great ease.—Formerly they were obliged to be absent the greater part of two days. More persons now travel on their own business.

The railway is assessed to the parochial rates in all the parishes through which it passes; though only 31 miles, it pays between £3000 and £4000 per annum in parochial rates. Coal pits have been sunk, and manufactories established on the line, giving great employment to the poor; manufactories also erected on the line, giving increased employment, and reducing the number of claimants for parochial relief. The railway pays one-fifth of the poor rates in the parishes through which it passes; fresh coal mines sunk, owing to the facilities of carriage, and price reduced. It is found advantageous for the carriage of milk and garden produce; arrangement about to be made for milk to be carried 15 miles at 1s. for 10 gallons (i. e. less than one farthing per quart.) Mr. Babbage observes in his book on the economy of Manufactures, "One point of view, in which rapid modes of conveyance increase the power of a country, deserves attention.—On the Manchester railroad, for example, above half a million of persons travel annually; and supposing each person to save only one hour in the time of transit between Manchester and Liverpool, a saving of five hundred thousand hours, or fifty thousand working days, of ten hours each, is effected. Now this is equivalent to an addition to the actual power of the country of one hundred and sixty-seven men, without increasing the quantity of food consumed, and it should also be remarked that the time of the class of men thus supplied, is far more valuable than that of mere laborers."

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh,	par	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk.	do 2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank,	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	Satte bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5$	3
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada,	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebeck Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at Georget'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bank		State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4.87 a 4.90
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70a4 75
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3.65 a 3.70
		Doub. Span.	15.25a15.30
		Do. Patriot	5 a 11-50

BAYARD'S TOWN

STEAM SAW MILL.

JAMES B. MORGAN informs his friends, and the citizens of Pittsburgh and Bayardstown, that his Mill is in operation—it is situated immediately above Dr. Shoenberger's Iron Works.

☞He has a good supply of Pine, Yellow Pine, and Oak Timber, and has a lot of the best quality of Oak, for Carriage and Wagon Makers.

Sept. 25, 1832.—3mw

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLK

NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipsig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods*.

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

New Publications.

TWO Years and a Half in the Navy; or, Journal of a Cruise in the Mediterranean and Levant, on Board of the United States Frigate Constellation, in the years 1829, 1830, and 1831.

2. Remarks on the Statistics and Political Institutions of the United States, with some observations on the Ecclesiastical System of America, her Sources of Revenue, &c.; to which are added, Statistical Tables, &c. By William G. Ousley, Esq. attached to his Majesty's Legation at Washington.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

No. 44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

October 2, 1832.—4t.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
JOHN BARBER,
Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.

Jan. 31, 1832.—wtf

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE *of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

Valuable Farm for Sale.

FARM No. 126, Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver Road, 12 miles below Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared, and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are, a good square Log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent Fruit Trees. There is an excellent Stone Quarry on the place; and, also, an excellent Steam Boat Landing. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known by calling on Robert Beer, in Pittsburgh.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER,
Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1832.—9t

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ACADEMY

THE Subscriber has opened an Academy of the above description, at 113 Fourth street, where he teaches the usual branches of Classical and English Education, preparatory to the Counting House, the College, and the Bar; and to the carrying on of the common business of life. From his former success in the Academy of Greensburgh, where he has been Principal for six years, he trusts he will be able to satisfy those who may patronise his Seminary.

☞Terms of Tuition moderate, and made known on application. THOMAS WILL.

Oct 5.

NEW FALL GOODS!

S. P. CHURCH & CO.

No. 83 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond,

ARE now opening, and will continue to receive for three weeks to come, an entirely new assortment of Fresh Fall Goods, from New York and Philadelphia, which they will sell at the lowest prices—among them are Superfine Saxony, French, and English Merinoes; Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, and Mulberry Broadcloths; Sattinets; Flannels; Circassians; Superfine Goat's Hair Camlet; Petersham, for Over Coats; Vestings; Stocks; Gloves, and Hosiery. Also, a splendid assortment of Cut and Plain Bead Bags, and Guard Chains; Seed Beads, and Bead Needles, with an assortment of Fancy Crape Hdkfs., and SILK GOODS, &c. &c.

The public generally, but particularly our customers, are very respectfully invited to call, as no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction to those who will favor us with their patronage.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—3w.

100 DRY HIDES;
100 bbls. MOLASSES.

Just received and for sale, on accommodating terms, by McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,

October 19—3w 39 Water street.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1832

'THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.'

Democratic Anti-Masonic Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM WIRT,

OF MARYLAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

AMOS ELLMAKER,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Anti-Masonic Electoral Ticket for

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.	
Richard Rush,	Ner Middleswarth
William Piper,	William Wilson
Cadwallader Evans,	Chester Butler
Lewis Passmore,	Wm. M'Ilvain
Samuel Harvey,	Wm. Lyne
Maxwell Kennedy,	Jacob Hade
N. Pennypacker,	James Entriken
William Johnson,	Frederick Gebheart
N. B Boileau,	Wm. Colvin
David Ferguson,	Thomas M'Keever
John Walter,	Benj. Darlington
John Eckert,	Wm. Ayres
M. Fackenthall,	John Taylor
Samuel Leidy,	Robert Falconer
Jonathan Row,	Daniel Montgomery.

☞THE FORGED LETTER.—The editor of the Washington Reporter has been authorized by Joseph Ritner to say, "*that he never wrote the letter signed Joseph Ritner, which was distributed along the Branch Canals, nor any letter containing any such sentiments, and that said letter was a base forgery.*"

GOVERNOR SHULZE.—We invite the calm and dispassionate attention of our readers to the letter from *John Andrew Shulze*, late Governor of this Commonwealth, for two successive terms. We most anxiously wish that the whole yeomanry of this Commonwealth would reflect calmly and impartially upon the question before them, before they do that act on Friday next, which cannot be revoked. Foolish and excited men may think it a great triumph to carry *their* man, against the votes of *their* opponents, but they should recollect that, the person elected is *their* President as well as the President of their adversaries. If the country prospers under the administration of the next President, they partake of all the prosperity with their opponents; if ruin, distress, and embarrassment ensue, they must press with equal weight upon the advocates and opposers of the President elect. The election is not a mere wrestling match, in which the only object is victory, it is, or at least should be, a joint effort of all parties to select the fittest, the wisest, the best man for the head of our republic.

The office holders, and the hireling presses of the country have a direct interest in the re-election of General Jackson, and they, of course, will tell you that he is the fittest, and the best man for the Presidential chair. Office hunters will tell you the same thing. They certainly are not the most competent or disinterested counsellors. If you have doubts as to the vote you should give, call not on the greedy office holders, the hungry expectants of office, or the hacknied demagogues for advice. Call on the intelligent farmer, who seeks no office; on the industrious mechanic, on the enterprising manufacturer—men who calculate to live by their industry and enterprise, and who, of course, have no interest separate from that of their country. Ask *John Andrew Shulze*, and he will tell you that he "*twice* voted for the election of General Jackson, to the high station which he now occupies." But various causes induced him to change his opinion, and experience has taught him, "that neither the education, the acquirements, nor the previous habits of General Jackson, have qualified him for the station to which he desires to be re-elected."

Such is the deliberate opinion of a man who has *twice been elevated* by the suffrages of Pennsylvanians to the Chief Magistracy of this great state. Such is the opinion of a man who *twice voted* for General Jackson, and who, from a strong sense of duty, has been compelled, publicly, to testify against him.

We expected that Joseph Ritner would have been elected, and we so predicted: the result has disappointed us, but has not proved that our estimate of the strength of parties was erroneous. One week before the election, a decided majority of the people of Pennsylvania were favorable to Joseph Ritner; in that week, however, the country was flooded with falsehoods and forgeries, and an entire change produced. The forged letter, purporting to be signed by Joseph Ritner, *alone*, produced changes enough, in the counties along the branches, to elect George Wolf.

The following extract, from the Harrisburgh Gazette, a paper which ably advocated the cause of George Wolf, but which *now* zealously supports the *Wirt electoral* ticket, gives a *few* of the grounds upon which we are justified in expecting the defeat of the Jackson electoral ticket, in this state. This assurance, however, is hardly necessary to convince intelligent men that Jacksonism is prostrated in Pennsylvania. Every man, who inquires among his neighbors, must find numbers who supported Wolf, who will vote against Jackson. On the other hand, the whole Jackson strength was polled for Wolf. The secession of our late Governor, *John Andrew Shulze*, from the Jackson ranks, and the publication of his late letter, assigning his reasons, is of itself sufficient to secure the triumph of the Wirt ticket.

That letter has been distributed in English and *German*, by thousands and tens of thousands, through all the eastern counties of this state; and has, we are assured, produced extraordinary excitement, wherever it was read.

The Anti-Jackson party has elected 56 out of one hundred members of the House of Representatives, thus proving most conclusively that the Jackson party are a minority in the State. But, read what the editor of the Harrisburgh Gazette says upon this subject.

"Although a considerable majority of the National Republicans voted for Mr. *Ritner*, yet it is clear, beyond all reasonable dispute, that a much larger number of them voted for Governor *Wolf*, than what constitutes his majority. From delegates, at the National Republican Convention, we made the attempt to get an estimate of the National Republican votes given to Governor Wolf in the whole state. The shortness of time, and the necessary attention of the members to other objects, defeated our views, in this respect, to a considerable extent. However, from the information which we did obtain, and from other data within our reach, we are able to come to a tolerably satisfactory result. *In the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Adams, Bradford, Lycoming, Northumberland, Susquehanna, and Union, we have an estimate, by residents upon the ground, of 2,226 National Republican votes given to Governor Wolf.* These are less than one-sixth of the counties, which, if we take for an average data, would bring the National Republican vote for Governor Wolf, in the whole state, to 13 or 14 thousand. In Bucks, it is fairly demonstrated that Governor Wolf must have received between 5 and 600 National Republican votes. His vote is 520 over that of Mr. Ramsey, for Congress—and Ritner's vote is about 600 less than the votes of Morris and Ross put together. This is demonstration at once. In Crawford county a greater vote might be claimed, upon the same principle. We have no hesitancy in claiming to have given Governor Wolf, from the National Republican ranks, at least *twelve thousand votes*.

Now let these twelve thousand votes be given for the ANTI-JACKSON electoral ticket, on next Friday week, and if those who voted for Ritner, are true to their faith and professions, we shall carry the *anti-Jackson* ticket, all hollow.

There is another test, by which we prove a decided *anti Jackson* majority in Pennsylvania.—The anti-Jackson members of Congress, lately elected, received upwards of 20,000 majority over their immediate opponents; while the *Jackson* members elect, received about 10,000 majority over their immediate opponents. Leaving a clear majority in the state, *opposed to Jackson*, of at least *ten thousand!* This is exclusive of Mr. Coulter's district, where there was no opposition candidate."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—*On Friday next, the second day of November*, the Freemen of this Commonwealth will be called upon to elect a Chief Magistrate of this Union. Before they give their votes, we invite them to read, carefully and dispassionately, the following extracts from his three annual Messages, in which he forcibly urges the propriety of *limiting the services of the Chief Magistrate to a single term.*

HEAR HIM! HEAR HIM!! HEAR HIM!!!

Andrew Jackson Speaks!!

In his first message to Congress, in Dec. 1829, he says:

"It would seem advisable to LIMIT the services of the CHIEF MAGISTRATE to a SINGLE TERM. * * * There are, perhaps, few men who can for any great length of time, enjoy *office and power*, without being, more or less, under the influence of *feelings unfavorable* to a faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations, immediately addressed to themselves; but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking *with indifference*, upon the public interest, and of tolerating a conduct, from which an *unpractised man would revolt*. Office is considered as a species of property, and government rather as a means of promoting *individual interests*, than as an instrument created solely for the service of the *people*. *Corruption* in some, and in others a perversion of correct feelings and principles divert government from its legitimate ends, and make it an engine for the *support of the few, at the expense of the many.*"

In his second annual message, 1830, he says:

"It was a leading object, with the framers of the constitution, to keep as separate as possible, the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the government. To secure this object, nothing is more essential, than to preserve the former from the temptations of private interest, and therefore so to direct the *patronage of the latter* as not to permit such temptations to be offered. Experience already demonstrates, that every precaution, in this respect, is a valuable safeguard of liberty, and one, which my reflections upon the tendencies of our system incline me to think should be made still stronger. It was for this reason that, in connection with an amendment of the constitution removing all intermediate agency, in the choice of the President, I recommended some *restrictions* upon the *re-eligibility* of that officer, and upon the tenure of offices generally. *The reason still exists;* and I renew the recommendation with an *increased confidence* that its adoption will strengthen those checks, by which the constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts, which it has created. *The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution, is the Chief Magistrate.* In order, particularly, that his appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences; in order that, he may approach the *solemn responsibilities* of the highest office, in the gift of a free people, *uncommitted* to any other course than the *strict line* of constitutional duty; and that the *securities* for this *independence* may be rendered as strong as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessor will admit, I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service."

In his last annual Message, in 1831, he says,

"I have heretofore recommended amendments of the Federal Constitution, giving the election of President and Vice President to the people, and limiting the service of the former to a single term. So *important* do I consider these changes, in our fundamental law, that I cannot, in *accordance with my sense of duty*, omit to press them upon the consideration of a new Congress."

It was stated in this city last week, that *Samuel D. Ingham*, Esq. had been appointed Secretary of the State by Governor Wolf. A letter from a highly respectable source, received in this city last evening, says, 'Mr. Ingham will not be able to enter upon the duties of his appointment until the first of November, in consequence of sickness in his family.'—*U. S. Gaz. Oct.* 23.

SAMUEL D. INGHAM.—We have a long letter, from this gentleman, to James Gowen, of Philadelphia, in which we find the following sentences. "But, knowing General Jackson as I do, in his various relations of life, probably better than any of my fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, I could find no apology for hesitating to oppose his re-election." "The lights which I have had, compel me to know that he has no vestige of democratic principle in his constitution, and, lamentable to relate, that he is in heart a dishonest and corrupt man." The letter shall appear in our next.

CONSISTENCY AND DEMOCRACY.—Gen. Jackson (a single person) nominated Martin Van Buren as Minister to Great Britain. Subsequently this appointment was submitted for approval or disapproval to the Senate of the United States, a body consisting of 48 men, each, in every mental qualification, decidedly superior to President Jackson. This enlightened and able tribunal, after mature deliberation, negative the appointment, and express their opinion that Mr. Van Buren is not a fit person to be entrusted with the keeping of the honor and dignity of this country.

Immediately the Senate is denounced, and a threat is thrown out that the Constitution shall be so altered as to deprive the Senate of all control of appointments, and to place the power exclusively in the hands of a *single man*—the President.

During the same session, both Houses of Congress, by large majorities, passed a bill rechartering the Bank of the United States. Subsequently, this bill was submitted to the President (*a single man*) for his approval, and he placed his *veto* upon it. Immediately, both Houses of Congress are denounced, by the parasites of the President, as corrupt and incompetent, and the President is applauded as the *only* pure and wise man in the country. Such men as Webster, and Wilkins, and Dallas, and Clay, and M'Duffie, and Gilmore, and Coulter, and Crawford, are declared to be either dishonest or ignorant of the true spirit of the Constitution; and Andrew Jackson, who would have put to death *citizens* of the United States who assembled *publicly* and *peaceably* in *the heart of their country*, (under a law providing for the punishment of *aliens*, found *lurking* about our *camps*,) is proclaimed to be the only sound interpreter of the Constitution. Such is the consistency and democracy of the parasites of the man who declared, in his Message, in December, 1829—that '*the agent most likely to contravene the design of the Constitution, is the Chief Magistrate.*'

True democracy once taught us to be jealous of the power of *one man*, now we are urged to place every confidence in a *single man*, and to distrust and calumniate our immediate representatives.

Pittsburgh, October 29, 1832.

N. B. CRAIG, Esq.

I perceive, in your paper of the 26th inst., in an article headed, "*The Plot*," the following sentence:

"Does any man, in Pittsburgh, doubt that Patrick Mulvany will, if elected, vote for Martin Van Buren. Indeed we greatly doubt whether he will deny that such is his intention."

If I did not believe that the above quotation, made on the eve of the election, was intended to create a distrust on the part of the Jackson party, I should suffer it to pass by unnoticed. But, for the information of the public, I wish to state thus, explicitly, that I am pledged to the Convention which nominated me as an elector, to vote for Andrew Jackson for President, and William Wilkins for Vice President of the United States, and that, if I am elected, my pledge to the Convention will not be violated by me.

I ask, as an act of justice, that you will publish this communication in your paper of to morrow. Yours, Respectfully,

P. MULVANY.

We publish the above, very cheerfully, but must add that it does not amount to a direct and unequivocal denial of our suggestion. If Judge Wilkins' name should be withdrawn, Mr. Mulvany may vote for Martin Van Buren, "without violating his pledge to the Convention," and the United States' Gazette says, if the Jackson party succeeds, "a meeting will be called which will, by a formal vote, absolve the electors from their pledge." Upon this subject, see the article from the Beaver Argus.

☞A Stated Meeting of the National Republican Young Men will be held (this evening, 30th) at the long room of F. Lutz, corner of Second and Smithfield streets, at 7 o'clock. General attendance is requested. J. P. JUDSON,

Oct. 30, 1832. *Secretary.*

BOARD OF HEALTH,
October 29, 1832.

☞No case of Malignant Cholera has been reported to the Board since their last report.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW,
President of the Board of Health.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

POLITICAL PROFLIGACY.

The Susquehanna Register, in speaking of the report that, after the election, *Wilkins* is to decline in favor of *Van Buren*, for the Vice Presidency, says: 'Be under no apprehension, the men on the Jackson ticket will never disgrace themselves by a corrupt betrayal of their pledges to you.' 'Such a belief would deter thousands from voting the Jackson ticket.'

Now what is the fact in the case? *A leader, or the leader of the Jackson party in Beaver county, stated explicitly, on Tuesday last, that should the Jackson ticket succeed in this State, the vote of Pennsylvania will be given to Martin Van Buren, the 'little Magician' of Kinderhook, for Vice President, although the Electors are pledged to support Wilkins.* Some time since there was a great deal said about *State pride*, and the right of Pennsylvania to the Vice President—now the same persons have sold the votes of the freemen of Pennsylvania to the profligate Van Buren, of New York. Will the Jackson party of Pennsylvania submit to such treatment? will they suffer themselves to be bought and sold in the market, like mere beasts?—and will they ratify the *bargain and sale* of their leaders? we cannot, we will not believe it. A great portion of the Jackson party are honest, tho' mistaken, in their opinions, and we are confident they will frown upon this high handed proceeding. —*Beaver Argus.*

Extract from a letter, dated Harrisburgh, October 19th, 1832, to a gentleman in this city.

"Since the adjournment of the Anti-Jackson Convention for nominating Presidential Electors, public opinion has assumed a more decided aspect, and the appointment of Barnabas Evans, as Inspector of Flour for your city, notwithstanding the efforts made in favor of certain Jackson candidates from Philadelphia, looks well for our cause. The appointment, moreover, of Mr. Ingham to be Secretary of State in the room of Gen. M'Kean, to date from 1st November, before which time he cannot remove his family to Harrisburgh, must be considered as conclusive that Gov. Wolf is now openly opposed to a President known to be the enemy of all the great interests of Pennsylvania."—*Nat. Gaz.*

South Carolina.—A meeting of the Union party was held in Charleston on the 14th inst., which was attended by Mr. Drayton, Mr. Poinsett, and other distinguished Unionists, at which the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Union Party of St. Philip and St. Michael will be firm in their allegiance to the United States, and will, by all constitutional means, resist any act of Nullification.

Resolved, That consistently with these principles we will not in any manner directly or indirectly sanction an act of Nullification, either by the Convention or the Legislature, and that we will not offer any member of our party as a candidate for the Convention.

It is a fact, that the Charter of the present Bank of the United States, was signed by James Madison. Was he bought? It is a fact, that the renewal of the Charter was recommended by Louis M'Lane, Jackson's own Secretary of Treasury. Was he bought? It is a fact, that old Gen. Smith of Maryland, the leader of the Jackson party in the Senate, made a speech in favor of its renewal. Was he bought? It is a fact that Mr. Dallas and Mr. Wilkins, the first a violent Jackson man, and the second the Jackson candidate for the Vice Presidency in Pennsylvania, spoke for, and voted for it. Were they bought? It is a fact, that it passed a Jackson House of Representatives by a large majority. Were they bought?

We are informed, by a correspondent in Massachusetts, that the Poem announced by Messrs. Carter & Hendee, of Boston, by 'by a distinguished statesman and diplomatist,' is understood to be from the pen of the Hon. John Quincy Adams.—*Balt. Patriot.*

PORTUGAL.

Military Topography of Oporto and its Environs.—The city of Oporto, at present held by the ex-Emperor and his little army, is situated near the mouth of the Douro. It contains about 70,000 inhabitants, and is built on the side of a mountain, the elevation of which is from 350 to 400 toises. The city occupies all the ground that extends from its summit to the very edge of the water. The Douro is deep and rapid, and about 3 0 yards wide. A bridge of boats connects it with the suburbs of *Villa Nova*. The city is, from its local situation, exceedingly narrow. A convent, which commands the city and the suburb, occupies a mountain almost equal in height to that on which Oporto is built. Three principal roads branch off in different directions from Oporto—one to the north, through Braga; another to Braganza and Amarante, on the east; and to the southward, a third, to Coimbra, the capital. The whole of these are bad, hilly, rocky, and ill-adapted for the manœuvres of cavalry and artillery.

The city is perfectly undefended on the north and east sides. On the south it is protected by the Douro, and on the west by the ocean and the forts constructed at the mouth of the river.

In 1809, the Portuguese attempted to defend Oporto against the French army under Marshal Soult. For this purpose, they threw a line of entrenchments defended by some strong redoubts which rested on the left on the sea, and on the right, on the ex-Jesuits' Convent, which, as we before said, commands both the city and the river. The line was carried over the crest of the mountain on which the convent stands, and commanded the whole country in its immediate front, and the mouth of the river. The French, however, carried the city with immense slaughter to the defenders. It is this same line that Don Pedro's engineers have again fortified; and we infer from this that the Royalists are not in considerable force, or otherwise they would scarcely have allowed them to quietly complete so extensive a work. Valonga, the scene of Don Pedro's first attack, is a small villa about three leagues from Oporto, and from which the markets of that city were chiefly supplied.

Amarante, the head-quarters of the Royal forces, is a very strong position; it is a small town, fortified in the ancient manner, but it forms a double '*tete du pont*' upon a small river, the Tamega, that discharges itself into the Douro. General Santa Martha, unable to make any attempt upon he city from the Coimbra side, because he must have crossed the Douro, and not being master of the sea, he could not attack the city on the west side, took up, therefore, a position at Amarante, to wait for his reinforcements advancing from Lisbon.

Don Pedro's position, in a military point of view, is a critical one—if he executes only a day's march either north or south, he uncovers Oporto, his only '*point d'appui*,' and abandons his communication with the sea, by which he draws all his supplies. His only resource is to ascend the river, and attack the Miguelite positions. These are, however, uncommonly strong, and it must be recollected that, in 1809, after the capture of Oporto, it cost General Lonison, at the head of 7,000 veteran troops, nearly a month to master them.—On the other hand, the Royalists have a bridge at Amarante, by which they might operate their retreat upon the strong place of Almeida, the report of the revolt of which is, it appears, unfounded.

As the season advances, Saftorius will find some difficulty to keep off the coast. The bar of Oporto is one of the most dangerous in Europe; neither is there a sufficient depth of water on it to allow the Constitutional squadron, at least the large vessels, to enter the harbor. On the other hand, supplies will become precarious, and, considering the active communication with England, the appearance among the garrison of the cholera does not pass the bounds of probability. Viewed purely as a military question, Don Pedro's chances of success are slender indeed; for, unless a powerful diversion is made in his favor, his rival, by concentrating 25 or 30,000, may crush him at a blow; for a retreat, in the ex-Emperor's position, is impossible.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Patriot, October 1.

MOB LAW.

Last evening, a mob, headed by a man named Winges, in the employ of the Hon. the City Council, came to the store of a German named John Shachte, in King street, and broke the blinds and demolished a part of the crockery ware. Mr. Shachte repeatedly warned them that he would protect his house while the mob were throwing bricks at it—and that he would shoot them if they persisted. They still persisted, and a pistol, loaded with duck shot, was finally discharged by one who was defending the premises, and shot Winges, it is said, in the leg.

The Guard did not interfere to protect Mr. Shachte, until after the affray was over. The mob threatened to come back with hooks to pull the house down. The house is the home of a union man. The mob were nullifiers. Mr. Shachte has addressed the following letter to the Intendant.

To the Hon. Intendant of Charleston.

SIR—I am a German, an adopted citizen, and while peaceably pursuing my business in my own store, my house was attacked by a mob led on by one Winges, who is employed, and in the pay of the City Council, at the Guard House. My premises were filled with brick bats, and threats held out that my house would be torn down. In defence of my home, a friend who was with me fired and shot Winges, he believes, in the leg. Should the ruffian assault be renewed, it will be my duty to protect myself and property, and if lives are lost, the responsibility must rest on those who have the charge of the public peace. I was assaulted because I was a union man. The assault was by a mob gathered in the lower part of the city. I reside next to Boundary street in King street.

Respectfully, your obd't servant,
JOHN SHACHTE.

The truth of the facts above stated sworn to before me, 10th of October, 1832.
L. B. THOMPSON, N. P.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

RE-ACTION IN NEW JERSEY.—It may be interesting to our readers and to the public to know the extent of the change in public opinion in New Jersey, as indicated by the relative strength of the two parties in Joint Meeting for the last three years. We subjoin the annexed statement, by which it will be perceived that there has been 're-actions' among the Jersey Blues with a vengeance.

	Nat. Rep.	Jackson.	Maj. N. R.	Maj. J.
1826	18	46	"	28
1831	31	33	"	2
1832	42	22	20	0

About three weeks before the election, most extravagant estimates were made on all the lines of canal under contract, which were paid off. These estimates were so extravagant, that contractors themselves were astonished at them. Tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars were thus given away for the purchase of votes. They had the desired effect. The contractors and every one under them voted for George Wolf. The six hundred thousand dollars appropriated to the Branch canals, purchased at least *ten thousand votes* for Wolf, which cost the tax payers of Pennsylvania sixty dollars for every vote. These facts will appear before the public in due time, as an investigation we trust will be made by the Legislature.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

The Vote of Virginia.—There are now three Electoral tickets presented to the freemen of Virginia for their support at the approaching election—a Clay ticket, a Jackson and Barbour ticket, and a Jackson and Van Buren ticket. The Jackson and Barbour ticket contains the names of only *three* of the candidates on the Van Buren ticket. The Richmond Enquirer is in great alarm at this division of the party, and well it may be. In 1828, the Jackson Electors received 26,743 votes, and the Adams ticket 11,997. The Clay ticket will receive a zealous support, and there is therefore about an even chance that nineteen of the votes of this state will be given to Mr. Clay.—*Boston Daily Atlas.*

From the Chambersburgh (Franklin) Repository.

There can be no possible doubt but that George Wolf is indebted to the anti-Jackson party for his re-election for Governor. To prove this we shall state a few facts:—The Pittsburgh Statesman, Adams Sentinel, Harrisburgh Gazette, Berks and Schuylkill Journal, Lancaster Miscellany, Philadelphia Patriot and Shield, Bucks County Intelligencer, all decided anti-Jackson papers, opposed Joseph Ritner, and supported George Wolf for Governor; and five or six other anti-Jackson papers refused to support Mr. Ritner's election, but remained neutral.

Out of about 120 Delegates that met in the National Republican Convention at Harrisburgh, on Monday last, 39 acknowledged that they had voted for Geo. Wolf, the friend of Andrew Jackson, for Governor.

But the votes, cast throughout the State, for members of Congress, Assembly, and Senators, is proof positive that Mr. Ritner did not receive the support of the anti-Jackson party, by at least from five to ten thousand votes.

That this has been the case, we shall prove by the following, and place the matter beyond cavil.

In the City and County of Philadelphia, the anti-Jackson ticket for Congress had a majority of more than 2,000 votes, yet Ritner's majority in the same was but 1002.

In Bucks County, the two anti-Jackson tickets had a majority of more that 800 votes, yet George Wolf had a majority of 269 votes.

In Northampton, Pike, and Wayne, Mr. Wolf's majority is about 2,600 votes, yet the majority of the Jackson Congress man is not 1,000!

In Washington County, Ritner's majority is about 140 votes—the majority of the anti-Jackson Congressman is more than 700.

In several other districts, the vote for Mr. Ritner is less than that given to the anti-Jackson Congress ticket. In two or three districts only, is the vote for Ritner larger than the anti-Jackson Congress ticket.

In the whole, it is evident that had Mr. Ritner received every anti-Jackson vote (and no other) in the State, he would have been elected by a majority of at least 5,000 votes.

'*Economical Administration.*'—By Mr. CLAY'S Great Land Bill, which passed the United States' Senate, at the last session, and which was, by the drilling of the Jackson party, in the House of Representatives, *postponed*, the several states would have received, *annually*, the following sums:

Maine	$85,387 48
New Hampshire	57,573 71
Massachusetts	130,487 59
Vermont	59,995 93
Rhode Island	20,777 12
Connecticut	63,631 72
New York	410,128 29
New Jersey	68,389 59
Pennsylvania	288.176 64
Delaware	15,202 93
Maryland	86,756 89
Virginia	219,793 82
North Carolina	139,758 45
South Carolina	97,270 51
Georgia	91,880 52
Alabama	56,116 22
Mississippi	23,591 19
Louisiana	36,702 95
Tennessee	133,662 21
Kentucky	132,928 77
Ohio	200,063 54
Indiana	73,329 59
Illinois	33,593 25
Missouri	27,870 68
Total,	$3,000,000 00

Mr. Clay, in his Bill and Report on the Public Lands, was in favor of dividing the 3,000,000 of dollars, the annual proceeds of the public lands, among the several states, according to their federal population. The Jackson party, will, if they can, give up the whole of the public domain to the states in which it lies.

Legislature.—It appears from a statement in the last Harrisburgh papers, that the parties in the next Legislature of this state will stand thus.

	Anti-Jackson.	*Jackson.*
Assembly	56	44
Senate	15	18
	71	62

Anti-Jackson maj. on joint ballot 9.

13, if not 14 of the 21 members of Congress are also Anti-Jackson.—*Franklin Repos.*

Quick Writing.—Upon an occasion, when a large issue of bank notes was required, a clerk of the Bank of England signed his name, consisting of seven letters, including the initial of his Christian name, 5,300 times during 11 working hours; and he also arranged the notes he had signed in parcels of 50 each.—*Babbage's Economy of Machinery and Manufactures.*

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning, the 23d instant, by Rev. Dr. Ruter, Mr. ANSON BIDWELL, Merchant, to Miss MARTHA WAITE—all of this city.

On Thur day, the 25th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. ROBERT VANDEVERT, to Miss ELEANOR BLACKMORE: all of Allegheny county.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 26th, 1832.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of this institution, on whose Stock only twenty dollars per share has been paid, are hereby notified, and required to pay an instalment of ten dollars on each share of stock belonging to this class, on or before the first day of January next: also, ten dollars on the same, on or before the first day of February next; and, also, ten dollars on the same, on or before the first day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN SNYDER,
October 30, 1832.—w9t. *Cashier.*

RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP.

RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP; being Historical Discourses on the necessity of marrying Religious Husbands and Wives only; as, also, of Husbands and Wives being of the same opinions in religion with one another. This day published, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
October 30, 1832.—6t.

100 BBLS. SUPERIOR FLOUR—made of new wheat;
50 bales Mississippi COTTON;
5 tons PIG LEAD;
20 bbls. WHALE OIL;
5 tons LOG WOOD.
For sale low by
McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,
Oct. 19—3w 39 Water street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE New Steam Boat, MEDITERRANEAN *Strodes, Master*, will be ready to leave, for New Orleans, on the first rise of water, in November.

☞For freight or passage, apply to
McKEE, CLARKE & Co.
October 19, 1832.—3w. No. 39 Water st.

Mackerel & N. Orleans Sugar.

100 Barrels No. 2 Mackerel;
10 Hhds. Prime N. Orleans Sugar:
Offered unusually low, by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
Pittsburgh, October 23, 1832.—4t

A. W. FOSTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'
April 3, 1832.—w1y

JAMES WILSON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
No. 66 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has made arrangements with one of the most extensive *Cap Manufacturing Establishments* in New York, for a regular supply; and that he has just received a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Seal, Otter, Fur Front Canada, Extra Opera, Misse's Fine Seal, and Children's Chinchilla Caps.

Also—A large supply of low priced Hair Seal Caps, by the Case, Dozen, or Single. A few dozen of fine and coarse Seal Gloves, and Cloak Collars, which he offers to Country Merchants and others, on as good terms as they can be obtained in this city.

N. B. A good assortment of Fashionable, Beaver, and Common Hats; and seventy-five dozen Wool Hats, and Hatters' Furs and Trimmings.
September 28, 1832.—3mw

Valuable Property for Sale,

AT BRICELAND'S CROSS ROADS,
Washington County, Pa.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot in said village, lately occupied by me as a Tavern and Store. The house is a large frame, and in good repair, 60 feet in front by 30 back, with a Kitchen and other out Buildings. There are on the lot, two good Stables, a well of good water, in which is a good Pump, and convenient Spring House.

Also, a Lot of Ground, containing two and one-half acres, on which is a good Coal Bank.

The whole of the property is very eligibly situated for public business. Possession given on the first of April next. If not sold, it will be rented. For terms, which will be easy, apply to the subscriber, in Steubenville, Ohio.

JAMES BRICELAND.
October 16, 1832.—tf

Town Lots for Sale.

FROM fifteen to thirty Town Lots will be sold in the borough of New Castle, on the second Friday, 9th day of November next, at *Public Auction*, to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. on said day. Sales will commence on Washington street first, then on the Basin and Jefferson street. Washington and Jefferson streets are the main cross streets in the town, for lots situated on those streets are between the Diamond and the Basin.

Terms of Sale—One half in hand, and the balance in one year, at which time the purchaser will receive a warranty deed (or sooner, by paying the remaining half) from the subscriber.

JAMES D. WHITE.
October 16, 1832.—3t.

OFFICE
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:
Drafts and Notes of hand collected:
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on Friday, the 16th of November, on the premises, on Brush Run, near Chartier's Creek, Washington county, Peters township, twelve miles from Pittsburgh—a Merchantable Grist Mill, with Elevators, and three Bolting Cloths of the first quality, with all the apparatus necessary for making Merchantable Flour: having a permanent Stone Dam of five feet head, with a fifteen feet Water Wheel—making twenty feet fall.

There is also an Engine, attached thereto, of sufficient power to drive two runs of 3¼ feet Mill Stones—in complete order.

The Mill House is 38 feet square, three stories and a half high; the under story built of stone; together with about 10 acres of Land, on which there is a Small Apple Orchard, and a good Two Story Frame Dwelling House, well finished; a Spring House, Smoke House, Stabling, &c.—the title indisputable.

The purchaser can have possession on the first day of April next; or, if not sold, as above, the property can be purchased or rented at any time between the above date and the 1st of April, 1833. Any persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises, as they can obtain a bargain. HUGH THOMPSON.
Oct. 23, 1832.—4t.

FORWARDING AND
Commission House,
AT ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

JOHN R. HOWARD, (of the late firm, and successor to the House of J. S. Copeland & Co.) will continue to transact Commission Business.

☞He has a convenient Warehouse, eligibly situated for Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise and Produce, and has every necessary arrangement for the business. Any goods consigned, for Sale or Forwarding, will meet with prompt attention, and despatch. ☞*Refer to*
Messrs. JOHN D. DAVIS & Co. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
" FORSYTH & ATTERBERY, *Wheeling, Va.*
Zanesville, Oct. 20, 1832. [Oct. 23.—7t]

WORKS ON CHOLERA.

THE following Treatises on Cholera have lately been received by the subscribers.

1. Scouttetten on the History of Cholera, and its Prevention and Treatment.
2. A Treatise on Epidemic Cholera: by Daniel Drake, M. D., of Cincinnati.
3. A Treatise on Cholera, by Drs. Condie and Bell.
4. A Treatise on Cholera, by T. M. Greenhow, M. D.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Oct. 23—4t 44 *Market street.*

JSHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE New and Splendid Steam Boat CHESTER. *Price, Master,* will leave for the above port, on the first rise of water, being entirely finished, will have immediate despatch. ☞For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
Water Street, Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1832.—tf

Prints, Fancy Stationery,

SCHOOL BOOKS, VISITING AND PLAYING CARDS.

ENGRAVINGS of every kind constantly to be had at Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Stationery and School Books, together with various kinds of Toy Books; all of which will be sold cheaper than at any other place in Pittsburgh.

Print Dealers will be supplied at a large discount. Oct. 23

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

JUST receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a large and valuable assortment of

Bibles, of all prices;
Psalm and Hymn Books;
School Books, of all kinds;
Quills and Slates;
Writing and Wrapping Paper;
Wall Paper and Playing Cards;

Together with a great variety of articles suitable for the country trade, all of which are offered cheap at SYLVESTER'S, Corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

☞Rags taken in exchange for goods, or bought for cash, at highest market price.

October 9, 1832.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Bells Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,

WM. B. LACEY.

October 2, 1832.—1ysw

☞LOOK HERE, FASHIONABLES!

YOU have, for a long time past, been inquiring of me for the New Style SWAG TOP CAPS. Now, take notice, I have this day received, from Philadelphia, a small lot of

SWAG TOP CLOTH CAPS,

Of various Colors and Sizes. Call soon, or "you'll be a day after the fair."

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.

☞A large assortment of Common Caps, suitable for the country trade, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. Oct. 19

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 3d of November, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,704	2,704
30	1,000	30,000
30	500	15,000
65	200	13,000
56	100	5,600
56	70	3,920
56	60	3,360
56	50	2,800
112	40	4,480
2184	24	52,416
15400	12	184,800
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

☞For Prizes, apply to or address

S. J SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.

Oct. 26, 1832.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130

Tuition in Music, - - - - 40

Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24

Oil Painting, - - - - 40

French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

HEALTH ALMANAC, FOR 1833.

THE HEALTH ALMANAC, for 1833, with Maxims and Rules for the Preservation of Health. Just received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, for sale, as above, English and German Almanacs, of different kinds, by the gross, dozen, or single one. Sept. 14—tf

AUCTION SALES.

WILL be sold on Monday, 24th Sept. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, on Assignment, the entire stock of Samuel Stevenson, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, among which are the following articles, viz: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Tickings, Bombazetts, Circassians, Bombazines, French and English Merinoes, Black Lasting, Moreens, Beaverteens, Bangup Cord, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Umbrellas, Bed Spreads, Calicoes, Ginghams and Plaids, Silk and Cotton Vestings, Silk and Tabby Velvets, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Painted Muslins, Crape Robes, Plain and Figured Swiss, Jaconet, Mull and Book Muslins, Cambric do. Black, Green, Yellow and Italian Crape, Black, Worsted and White Cotton Hose, Black Silk do., Thibet Hdkfs., Fancy Silk, do. Black Lustring do., Mandarin, do., Popileno, do., Linen, do., Black and Cotton, do., Worsted and Valencia Shawls, Cotton and Merino, do., Gauze Scarfs, Bobinet Capes, Bobinet Footing, Cotton Lace, Bobinet and Thread do., Linen Cambric, Linen Collars, Glazed Muslins, Foundation Muslins, Buttons, Beaver and Hoskin Gloves, Black and White Silk do., Cotton Cord, Sewing Silk, Patent Thread, Gimps, Combs, Cotton Balls, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Sales continued from day to day until all is closed.

W. BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOS. STEVENSON,
Sept. 21.—tf *Assignees.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 3d November, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,704	2,704
30	1,000	30,000
30	500	15,000
65	200	13,000
56	100	5,600
56	70	3,920
56	60	3,360
56	50	2,800
112	40	4,480
2184	24	52,416
15400	12	184,800
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
Oct. 23, 1832.

AUCTION SALES.

WILL *be sold, on Monday, the 22d of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Mr. Snowden's Three Story Warehouse, in Liberty street, on assignment, the entire stock of M. E. Moehring & Brother, consisting of a large assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz:*

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, Tickings, Bombazetts, Circassians; Madras Shawls, Cotton Shawls, Blue and White Bandannas, Black Shawls, Colored Shawls, Sewing Silk, Cotton Thread, Suspenders, Silk Belts, Mantua Ribbands, of all descriptions and colors, Flag Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, Foulard, Irish Linen, Brown Holland, Buckram, Fountain Muslins, East India Silk Cravats, Nankeens, Crapes, Dress Handkerchiefs, Palmarino Handkerchiefs, Dress Merinos, Worsted Binding, Cotton Hose, White Zebra, Rondom, etc.

Dress and Side Combs; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Perling, Cambric Muslins, Lapette Leno, Book Muslins, Plain Muslin, Silk Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Furniture Binding, Linen Collars, Silk and Worsted Vestings, Checks, Buttons, Needles, Razor Strops, Spectacles, Shaving Soap, Patent Threads, Comfortables, Morocco Belts, Neck Laces, Clasps, and other Fancy Articles, Children's Caps, etc. etc.

Also, a large assortment of HATTERS' FURS and Trimmings, and other articles belonging to the Hatting Trade—the sale of which will commence on Tuesday, the 25th instant (positively) at the same place.

N. B. Sales continued from day to day, until all is closed.

CHAS. VON BONNHORST,
CHARLES L. VOLZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
October 12, 1832.—ts

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.

may 25, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,
Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. march 27, 1832.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

New Hardware Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at *No. 58, WOOD STREET,* a very extensive and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

of the latest importations, which they offer to country merchants and others, on at least as good terms as they can be purchased in any establishment in this city.

WALLACE, HOWE & CO.
Pittsburgh, September 21, 1832.—3m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.

Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

march 9.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 3d November, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,704	2,704
30	1,000	30,000
30	500	15,000
65	200	13,000
56	100	5,600
56	70	3,920
56	60	3,360
56	50	2,800
112	40	4,480
2184	24	52,416
15400	12	184,800
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

Oct. 23, 1832.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

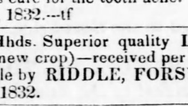
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR: received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may4, 1832.



NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches,* near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh,* where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, a neat Charriottee.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, three lads between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Making business.

march 20, 1832.—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.

For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

400 BAGS Coffee;
80 chests assorted Tea;
60 boxes Raisins;
5 barrels Almonds, and a large additional supply of superior Liquors.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 24.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.

July 31.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

COTTON SPINNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, living in Kentucky, about six miles from Cumberland river, having a Cotton Factory, with 240 Spindles, and a Wool Carding Machine, all propelled by water power, intends to add more Spindles and other Machinery to the same, and would like to engage a man of integrity of character, with sober and industrious habits, well qualified to manage and keep the same in repair, &c. A man with a family would be preferred, who could be accommodated with a House and Garden, in a healthy situation. A person, with the necessary qualifications, who could furnish some capital, to be laid out in additional Machinery, &c., could obtain an interest, if desired; or the advertiser would receive proposals to pay a stipulated price per dozen for spinning, and furnish hands and stock, or would give a reasonable salary. No one need apply unless he can produce the best recommendations for character and qualifications. For further information, please apply to Messrs. Riddle, Forsyth & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; or address the Post Master,, Millville, Caldwell county, Kentucky.

August 14—tf

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh: a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

Portrait & Miniature Painter,

(No. 29 IRWIN'S ROW, LIBERTY STREET,)
PITTSBURGH.

☞His friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and view specimens.

September 21—tf

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.

September 18.—tf

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.

may 4—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE.

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the hours; Sul 'Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbecque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.

July 17—tf

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9 1832.—tf

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

may 8, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and arthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit: purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE.
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL